

# Speeding

Speeding increases the distance needed to stop a vehicle while reducing reaction time to avoid a potential collision. (NHTSA)



In Michigan, the most common hazardous action for the 121 drivers age 15-20 who were involved in a fatal crash in 2017 was speeding too fast. (MTCF)



Speeders account for three out of every 10 drivers, or about 63.6 million drivers nationwide. It's not just aggressive driving, it's deadly driving. (NHTSA)



Speeding increases the likelihood that a crash will result in injury.



50 percent of speeding drivers involved in fatal crashes nationwide during 2016 were unrestrained at the time of the crash.

**50%**

In Michigan, speeding was a factor in approximately 12.5 percent of crashes involving drivers under age 25 in 2017. (MTCF)



Speeding endangers other motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and the speeding driver. The following are consequences of speeding:

- Greater potential to lose control of the vehicle;
- Reduced effectiveness of occupant protection equipment;
- Increased stopping distance after the driver perceives a danger;
- Increased degree of crash severity leading to more severe injuries;
- Economic implications of a speed-related crash; and
- Increased fuel consumption/cost. (NHTSA)



# Impaired

Impaired driving affects judgment, reaction times, and awareness, which makes it especially dangerous for teen drivers whose inexperience already places them at four times the crash rate as adults. (NHTSA)



Drugs other than alcohol (legal and illegal) are involved in about 16 percent of motor vehicle crashes. (NHTSA)



One person was killed in a drunk-driving crash every 50 minutes in the United States during 2016. (NHTSA)

**50  
Minutes**

Impaired driving includes driving under the influence of alcohol or drug use and when drowsy. (NHTSA)



A teen's future could be impacted by MIP citations or OWI arrests. Many employers, colleges, and military recruiters take alcohol-related offenses into consideration when hiring or accepting applicants. (OHSP)

Drinking alcohol under the age of 21 is illegal in Michigan. A person under 21 in possession of alcohol, inside or outside of a vehicle, is considered a minor in possession (MIP) (NHTSA)



If you drive while impaired, you could get arrested, or worse — you could be involved in a traffic crash that causes serious injury or death. (NHTSA)



Car crashes are the leading cause of death for teens, and approximately a quarter of those crashes involve an underage drinking driver. (NHTSA)

For young drivers in fatal crashes, alcohol involvement is higher among males than among females. Twenty-one percent of young male drivers involved in fatal crashes in 2016 had some alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (BACs of .01 g/dL or higher), compared with 15 percent of young female drivers involved in a fatal crash. (NHTSA)



If someone is caught driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or above, they may be charged with the adult crime of operating while intoxicated (OWI). (OHSP)

**.08**

Marijuana use is slowly increasing among high school students. Among young people, 16 percent reported they had driven a vehicle under the influence of marijuana, compared to 5 percent that reported driving under the influence of alcohol. (NHTSA)



In 2017, 359 people died in Michigan because of alcohol-involved traffic crashes and 246 people died because of drug-involved traffic crashes. (MTCF)

# Winter Driving

Every vehicle handles differently. This is particularly true when driving on wet, icy, or snowy roads. (NHTSA)

- Before driving your vehicle, clean snow, ice, or dirt from the windows, the forward sensors, headlights, tail lights, backup camera, and other sensors around the vehicle.
- Sharpen your winter weather driving skills and know how your vehicle handles in snowy conditions by practicing in an empty parking lot.
- Know the location of the hazard lights switch in case of emergency and review the owner's manual so that you're prepared for any driving situation that may arise.
- When the temperature drops so does your car's battery power. Have your mechanic check your battery for sufficient voltage, amperage, and reserve capacity.
- Safe winter driving depends on achieving and maintaining the best visibility possible. Make sure to replace wiper blades when worn.



In Michigan, there were 62 fatalities related to winter weather driving during the 2016-2017 season. (MTCF)



Snow and ice reduce pavement friction and vehicle maneuverability, causing slower speeds, reduced roadway capacity, and increased crash risk. (FHWA)



**Do not** use cruise control when driving in snow or rain. Using cruise control when roads are wet is dangerous because your car may hydroplane or skid, making it more likely to lose control of your vehicle. (Allstate Insurance)



Stopping distances can be 10 times greater in ice and snow. Begin the slowing-down process long before a stop. Brake only when traveling in a straight line. (MDOS)



Each year, 24 percent of weather-related vehicle crashes occur on snowy, slushy, or icy pavement and 15 percent happen during snowfall or sleet. (FHWA)



Winter weather crashes accounted for almost 19 percent of all crashes in Michigan during the 2016-2017 season. (MTCF)



# Distracted

Texting and driving is one of the most dangerous forms of distracted driving. At any given moment across America, approximately 660,000 drivers are using or manipulating electronic devices while driving - a number that has held steady since 2010. (NHTSA)



In 2016, 263 teens age 15 to 19 were killed nationwide in distraction-affected crashes. (NHTSA)

**263**

A recent study conducted by the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety found that texting and visual-manual tasks increase the odds of crash involvement by 83 percent. (AAA)

Kelsey's Law prohibits Level 1 and Level 2 license holders under the Graduated Driver Licensing Program from using a cell phone while driving. (OHSP)

In Michigan, drivers 20 years of age or younger accounted for 618 (20.1 percent) of the 2017 motor vehicle crashes involving cell phone use. (MTCF)



82 percent of American teens have a cell phone. 52 percent of these teens say they talk on a cell phone while driving and 32 percent text on the road. (NHTSA)



Distracted driving accounts for approximately 25 percent of all motor vehicle crash fatalities. (NHTSA)

**25%**

Cell phone use is highest among age 16-24-year-old drivers. (NHTSA)



In 2017, a total of 3,099 crashes occurred in Michigan where a motor vehicle driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist was using a cell phone. Twenty-one of those crashes involved a fatality. (MTCF)

Distracted driving was the cause and factor in 3,450 traffic deaths nationwide in 2016. (NHTSA)

Texting is the most alarming distraction. Sending or reading a text takes your eyes off the road for five seconds. At 55 mph, that's like driving the length of an entire football field with your eyes closed. (NHTSA)



More than 80 percent of drivers admit to hazardous behavior while driving, such as changing clothes, steering with a foot, painting their nails, or even shaving. (NHTSA)



# Seat Belts

When a crash occurs, the car stops in the first tenth of a second, but you keep on at the same rate you were going in the car until something stops you such as the steering wheel, dashboard or windshield. A properly worn seat belt keeps the second collision – the human collision – from happening. (ADTSEA)



Young males age 18 to 34 represented 44 percent of the unrestrained occupants who were killed nationwide in crashes in 2016. (NHTSA)

Teens who say their parents set rules and monitor their driving are twice as likely to wear a seat belt as a driver or passenger as teens with less involved parents. (CHOP)



When used properly, seat belts reduce the risk of fatal injury to front seat passengers by 45 percent and the risk of moderate to critical injury by 50 percent. (CHOP)

Teens, as both passengers and drivers, have the lowest rate of seat belt use of any age group.

(CDC)



Seat belts increase the chances of surviving a crash by nearly 50 percent.



A total of 321 people in motor vehicle crashes were ejected while not wearing a seat belt in Michigan in 2017. Of the unbelted people who were ejected, 81 people (25.2 percent) were killed.

(MTCF)



Seat belt use is one of the most effective ways to save lives and reduce injuries in a crash. (NHTSA)

In Michigan for 2017, when looking at known seat belt use for motor vehicle fatalities only, 206 people (36.7 percent) killed were not wearing seat belts.

(MTCF)



Nationally, in 2016, 58 percent of all passenger fatalities of 15- to 18-year-old passenger vehicle drivers nationwide were not wearing their seat belts. (NHTSA)



People not wearing a seat belt are 30 times more likely to be ejected from a vehicle during a crash. More than three out of four people who are ejected during a fatal crash died from their injuries. (CHOP)